

09/898338

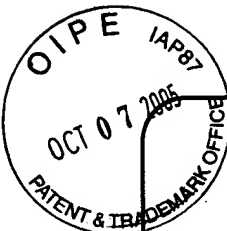
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PTO/SB/21 (09-04) (AW 10/2004)

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TRANSMITTAL FORM

(to be used for all correspondence after initial filing)

Total Number of Pages in This Submission 13

Application Number	6,903,242 B2
Filing Date	June 7, 2005
First Named Inventor	Takahiko Terada, et al.
Art Unit	1753
Examiner Name	Arun S. Phasge
Attorney Docket No.	MTS-3268US

**Certificate
OCT 12 2005
of Correction**

ENCLOSURES (Check all that apply)

- ☐ Fee Transmittal Form
☐ Fee Attached
- ☐ Amendment/Reply
☐ After Final
☐ Affidavits/Declaration(s)
- ☐ Extension of Time Request
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- ☐ Certified Copy of Priority Document(s)
- ☐ Response to Missing Parts/
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☐ Response to Missing Parts
under 37 CFR 1.52 or 1.53

- ☐ Drawing(s)
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1050; Copy of Pages 2-9 of
Amendment; Return Receipt
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Remarks:

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY OR AGENT

Firm Name	RatnerPrestia		
Signature	<i>Daniel N. Calder</i>		
Printed Name	Daniel N. Calder		
Date	October 5, 2005	Registration No.	27,424

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This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.5. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 2 hours to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Office, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22313-1450.

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OCT 13 2005



PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Patent Number: 6,903,242 *B2*
Issued: June 7, 2005
Name of Patentee: Takahiko Terada, et al.
Title of Invention: METHOD FOR DEHALOGENATION TREATMENT OF HALOGEN
CONTAINING NON-COMBUSTIBLE RESIN COMPOSITION

**REQUEST FOR CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION OF PATENT
FOR PTO MISTAKE (37 C.F.R. § 1.322(a))**

Certificate of Correction Branch
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

1. Attached in duplicate is Form PTO-1050 with at least one copy being suitable for printing.
2. Correction of the Official Letters Patent is respectfully requested in view of the following text which appears correctly in the application file:

At column 27, line 61, "1 to 7" should read -- 1, 2, 6 and 7 --, as indicated in claim 16, line 2, of the Amendment filed January 8, 2004.

At column 28, line 61, "1 to 12, and 15-10" should read -- 1, 2, 6, 7 and 12, and 15, 16, 17, 4, 9, 5 and 10 --, as indicated in claim 8, lines 2-3, of the Amendment filed January 8, 2004.

At column 29, line 6, "1 to 12 and 15 to 10" should read -- 1, 2, 6, 7 and 12, and 15, 16, 17, 4, 9, 5 and 10 --, as indicated in claim 9, lines 2-3, of the Amendment filed January 8, 2004.

At column 29, line 12, "1 to 12 and 15 to 10" should read -- 1, 2, 6, 7 and 12, and 15, 16, 17, 4, 9, 5 and 10 --, as indicated in claim 10, lines 2-3, of the Amendment filed January 8, 2004.

At column 29, line 27, "1 to 12 and 15 to 10" should read -- 1, 2, 6, 7 and 12, and 15, 16, 17, 4, 9, 5 and 10 --, as indicated in claim 12, lines 2-3, of the Amendment filed January 8, 2004.

At column 30, line 7, "1 to 12 and 15 to 10" should read -- 1, 2, 6, 7 and 12, and 15, 16, 17, 4, 9, 5 and 10 --, as indicated in claim 13, lines 2-3, of the Amendment filed January 8, 2004.

OCT 13 2005

3. Please send the Certificate to:

Name: Daniel N. Calder
P.O. Box 980
Valley Forge, PA 19482
(610) 407-0700

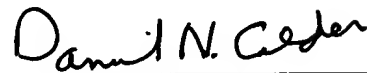
Name of Assignee: Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.

Assignment Recorded on: July 3, 2001

Reel: 011968

Frame: 0412

Respectfully submitted,



Daniel N. Calder, Reg. No. 27,424
Attorney for Applicants

DNC/dmw

Enclosure:

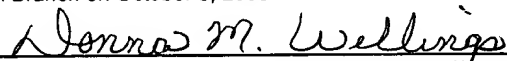
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Donna M. Wellings

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**UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION**

PATENT NO: 6,903,242 *B2*
APPLICATION NO.: 09/898,338
DATED: JUNE 7, 2005
INVENTOR(S): TAKAHIKO TERADA, ET AL.

Page 1 of 1

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

Column 27

Line 61, "1 to 7" should read -- 1, 2, 6 and 7 --.

Column 28

Line 61, "1 to 12, and 15-10" should read -- 1, 2, 6, 7 and 12, and 15, 16, 17, 4, 9, 5 and 10.

Column 29

Line 6, "1 to 12 and 15 to 10" should read -- 1, 2, 6, 7 and 12, and 15, 16, 17, 4, 9, 5 and 10 --.

Line 12 "1 to 12 and 15 to 10" should read -- 1, 2, 6, 7 and 12, and 15, 16, 17, 4, 9, 5 and 10 --.

Line 27, "1 to 12 and 15 to 10" should read -- 1, 2, 6, 7 and 12, and 15, 16, 17, 4, 9, 5 and 10 --.

Column 30

Line 7, "1 to 12 and 15 to 10" should read -- 1, 2, 6, 7 and 12, and 15, 16, 17, 4, 9, 5 and 10 --.

Mailing Address of Sender:

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OCT 13 2005



Application No.: 09/898,338
Amendment Dated: January 8, 2004
Reply to Office Action of: October 10, 2003

MTS-3268US

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Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Cancelled).

Patent Claim 1

2. (Original) A dehalogenation treatment method of a halogen-containing flame-retardant resin composition comprising a step of bringing the halogen-containing non-combustible thermosetting resin composition into contact with a material mixture containing a dehalogenation promoting material capable of decomposing some of chemical bonds of the thermosetting resin and producing resin raw materials and a dehalogenation material at 200°C or higher and a temperature lower than a thermal decomposition temperature of the thermosetting resin composition.

Patent Claim 2

3. (Original) The dehalogenation treatment method of a halogen-containing flame-retardant resin composition as set forth in claim 2, wherein the dehalogenation promoting material is at least one substance selected from the group consisting of ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, diethylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, isoprene glycol, triethylene glycol, tetraethylene glycol, 2-methoxyethanol, 2-ethoxyethanol, 2-dimethoxyethanol, 2-isopropoxyethanol, 2-butoxyethanol, 2-isopentyloxyethanol, 2-hexyloxyethanol, 2-phenoxyethanol, 2-benzyloxyethanol, 1-methoxy-2-propanol, 1-ethoxy-2-propanol, diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether, dipropylene glycol monoethyl ether, triethylene glycol monomethyl ether and tripropylene glycol monomethyl ether, tetralin, biphenyl, naphthalene, 1,4-hydroxynaphthalene, naphthol, 1,4-naphthoquinone, pitch, creosote oil, methyl isobutyl ketone, isophorone, 2-hexanone, 2-heptanone, 4-heptanone, diisobutyl ketone, acetonylacetone, phorone, cyclohexanone, methylcyclohexanone, and acetophenone.

Patent Claim 6

4. (Original) A dehalogenation treatment method of a halogen-containing flame-retardant resin composition comprising a step of bringing the halogen-

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containing non-combustible thermoplastic resin composition into contact with a material mixture containing a dehalogenation promoting material capable of dissolving at least a halogen-containing flame-retardant and a dehalogenation material at a temperature lower than a thermal decomposition temperature of the thermoplastic resin composition.

Patent Claim 7 5. (Original) The dehalogenation treatment method of a halogen-containing flame-retardant resin composition as set forth in claim 4, wherein the dehalogenation promoting material is at least one compound selected from the group consisting of methyl chloride, dichloromethane, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, bromoform, methanol, ethanol, 1-propanol, 2-propanol, 1-butanol, 2-butanol, isobutylalcohol, tert-butylalcohol, phenol, cresol, ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, diethylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, isoprene glycol, triethylene glycol, tetraethylene glycol, diethyl ether, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran, acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, 2-hexanone, 2-methyl-4-pentanone, phorone, isophorone, 2-heptanone, 4-heptanone, diisobutyl ketone, acetonylacetone, cyclohexanone, methylcyclohexanone, acetophenone, acetic acid, acetonitrile, diethylamine, triethylamine, N,N-dimethylformamide, N-methylpyrrolidone, dimethyl sulfoxide, 2-methoxyethanol, 2-ethoxyethanol, 2-dimethoxyethanol, 2-isopropoxyethanol, 2-butoxyethanol, 2-isopentyloxyethanol, 2-hexyloxyethanol, 2-phenoxyethanol, 2-benzyloxyethanol, 1-methoxy-2-propanol, 1-ethoxy-2-propanol, diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether, dipropylene glycol monoethyl ether, triethylene glycol monomethyl ether, tripropylene glycol monomethyl ether, polyethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol, and tetralin.

Patent Claim 12 6. (Currently Amended) A dehalogenation treatment method of a halogen-containing flame-retardant resin composition comprising a step of bringing the halogen-containing flame-retardant resin composition into contact with a material mixture containing a dehalogenation material and a dehalogenation promoting material at a temperature lower than the thermal decomposition temperature of the resin composition, by kneading the mixture while applying shear force, wherein the contact by kneading while applying shear force is carried out by a biaxial kneading extruder, a kneader, or rotation rolls.

7. (Cancelled).

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Patent Claim 18 8. (Currently Amended) The dehalogenation treatment method of a halogen-containing flame-retardant resin composition as set forth in any one of claims 12 to 67 and 17-23, wherein the dehalogenation material is at least one substance selected from the group consisting of tetralin, sodium hypophosphite, sodium thiosulfate, ascorbic acid, hydrazine, dimide, formic acid, ~~an aldehyde~~ aldehydes, ~~a saccharide~~ saccharides, hydrogen sulfide, lithium, calcium, magnesium, zinc, iron, titanium, aluminum lithium hydride, lithium hydride, hydrogenated diisobutylaluminum, alcoholic potassium, ~~a metal alkoxide~~ alkoxides, ~~an amine~~ amines, and potassium iodide.

Patent Claim 19 9. (Currently Amended) The dehalogenation treatment method of a halogen-containing flame-retardant resin composition as set forth in any one of claims 1-2 to 67 and 17 to 23, wherein the contact of the halogen-containing flame-retardant resin composition with the material mixture is contact with the material mixture in the liquid phase or/and the vapor phase.

Patent Claim 20 10. (Currently Amended) The dehalogenation treatment method of a halogen-containing flame-retardant resin composition as set forth in any one of claims 1-2 to 67 and 17 to 23, wherein the method comprises a step of eliminating oxygen from the contact ambient atmosphere prior to the contact of the halogen-containing flame-retardant resin composition with the material mixture containing the dehalogenation material and the dehalogenation promoting material.

Patent Claim 21 11. (Original) The dehalogenation treatment method of a halogen-containing flame-retardant resin composition as set forth in claim 10, wherein the step of eliminating oxygen is a replacement step of replacing the gas of the ambient atmosphere with nitrogen gas by sending nitrogen gas and/or a pressure decrease step of decreasing the pressure by evacuating the gas of the ambient atmosphere by gas discharge.

Patent Claim 22 12. (Currently Amended) The dehalogenation treatment method of a halogen-containing flame-retardant resin composition as set forth in any one of claims 1-2 to 67 and 17 to 23, wherein substances generated by bringing the halogen-containing flame-retardant resin composition into contact with the material mixture containing

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the dehalogenation material and the dehalogenation promoting material are passed through an alkaline solution.

Patent Claim 23 13. (Currently Amended) The dehalogenation treatment method of a halogen-containing flame-retardant resin composition as set forth in any one of claims 1-2 to 6 7 and 17 to 23, wherein the halogen composes at least one compound selected from the group consisting of decabromodiphenyl ether, tetrabromobisphenol A, 2,2-bis(4-hydroxy-3,5-dibromophenyl)propane, hexabromobenzene, tris(2,3-dibromopropyl)isocyanurate, 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyethoxy-3,5-dibromophenyl)propane, perfluorocyclodecanethylenebis(pentabromobenzene), ethylene bistetrabromophthalimide, hexabromocyclododecane, ~~a~~-halogen-containing ~~polyphosphate~~ pyrophosphates, paraffin chloride, pentabromotoluene, octabromodiphenyl oxide, tetrabromophthalic anhydride, brominated ~~(alkyl)phenol~~ (alkyl)phenols, tris(tribromophenoxy)triazine, brominated polystyrene, octabromotrimethylphenylindane, pentabromobenzyl acrylate, polydibromophenylene oxide, bis(tribromophenoxyethane), tetrabromobisphenol A-~~epoxy oligomer/polymer~~ A-epoxy oligomer/polymers, tetrabromobisphenol A-carbonate-~~oligomer~~ oligomers, ~~tetra~~bromobisphenol A-bis(2,3-dibromopropyl ether), tetrabromobisphenol A-bis(allyl ether), and tetrabromobisphenol S.

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Patent Claim 3 14. (Currently Amended) The dehalogenation treatment method of a halogen-containing flame-retardant resin composition as set forth in claim 2 or claim 3, wherein the halogen-containing flame-retardant resin composition is a printed circuit board comprising a resin layered-~~lamirate~~ laminare produced by laminating and molding prepregs each composed of at least a base material selected at least from the group consisting of a woven or non-woven fabric of glass fibers, a woven or non-woven fabric of polyester fibers, a woven or non-woven fabric of nylon fibers, a woven or non-woven fabric of acrylic fibers, a woven or non-woven fabric of aramide fibers, paper, mica paper, cotton cloth, and asbestos and epoxy or phenol resin with which the base material is impregnated; a conductor pattern formed on the base material; and electronic parts incorporated into the base material.

Patent Claim 8 15. (Original) The dehalogenation treatment method of a halogen-containing flame-retardant resin composition as set forth in claim 4 or claim 5, wherein the halogen-containing flame-retardant resin composition is a box body of a television, a

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display, or a personal computer and the method comprises a step of pulverizing the box body prior to the contact with the material mixture containing the dehalogenation material and the dehalogenation promoting material.

Patent Claim 11 16. (Currently Amended) The dehalogenation treatment method of a halogen-containing flame-retardant resin composition as set forth in any one of claims 1-2 to 5, wherein the halogen-containing flame-retardant resin composition is a composite so composed as to cover a metal wire and brought into contact with the material mixture containing the dehalogenation material and the dehalogenation promoting material to separate the metal.

Patent Claim 15 17. (New) A method for treating a halogen-containing flame-retardant resin composition, in which the flame-retardant resin composition comprises styrene and a halogen-containing flame retardant;

the method comprising:

1) bringing the halogen-containing flame-retardant resin composition into contact with a dehalogenation material and a dehalogenation promoting material at a temperature not lower than 200°C and lower than the thermal decomposition temperature of the resin composition, and

2) recovering the styrene.

Patent Claim 16 18. (New) A method for treating a halogen-containing flame-retardant resin composition, in which the flame-retardant resin composition comprises a phenol resin and a bromine-containing flame retardant;

the method comprising

1) bringing the halogen-containing flame-retardant resin composition into contact with a dehalogenation material and a dehalogenation promoting material at a temperature not lower than 200°C and lower than the thermal decomposition temperature of the resin composition, whereby phenolic oligomers are produced; and

2) recovering bromine.

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Patent Claim 17 19. (New) A method for treating a halogen-containing flame-retardant resin composition, in which the flame-retardant resin composition comprises an unsaturated polyester resin and a bromine-containing flame retardant;

the method comprising

1) bringing the halogen-containing flame-retardant resin composition into contact with a dehalogenation material and a dehalogenation promoting material at a temperature not lower than 200°C and lower than the thermal decomposition temperature of the resin composition, whereby carboxylic acids and glycols are produced; and

2) recovering bromine.

Patent Claim 4 20. (New) The dehalogenation treatment method of a halogen-containing flame-retardant resin composition as set forth in claim 2, wherein the dehalogenation promoting material is at least one substance selected from the group consisting of ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, diethylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, isoprene glycol, triethylene glycol, tetraethylene glycol, 2-methoxyethanol, 2-ethoxyethanol, 2-dimethoxyethanol, 2-isopropoxyethanol, 2-butoxyethanol, 2-isopentyloxyethanol, 2-hexyloxyethanol, 2-phenoxyethanol, 2-benzyloxyethanol, 1-methoxy-2-propanol, 1-ethoxy-2-propanol, diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether, dipropylene glycol monoethyl ether, triethylene glycol monomethyl ether and tripropylene glycol monomethyl ether, biphenyl, naphthalene, 1,4-hydroxynaphthalene, naphthol, 1,4-naphthoquinone, pitch, creosote oil, methyl isobutyl ketone, isophorone, 2-hexanone, 2-heptanone, 4-heptanone, diisobutyl ketone, acetonylacetone, phorone, cyclohexanone, methylcyclohexanone, and acetophenone.

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in patent →

Patent Claim 9 21. (New) The dehalogenation treatment method of a halogen-containing flame-retardant resin composition as set forth in claim 4, wherein the dehalogenation promoting material is at least one compound selected from the group consisting of methyl chloride, dichloromethane, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, bromoform, methanol, ethanol, 1-propanol, 2-propanol, 1-butanol, 2-butanol, isobutylalcohol, tert-butylalcohol, phenol, cresol, ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, diethylene glycol,

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dipropylene glycol, isoprene glycol, triethylene glycol, tetraethylene glycol, diethyl ether, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran, acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, 2-hexanone, 2-methyl-4-pentanone, phorone, isophorone, 2-heptanone, 4-heptanone, diisobutyl ketone, acetonylacetone, cyclohexanone, methylcyclohexanone, acetophenone, acetic acid, acetonitrile, diethylamine, triethylamine, N,N-dimethylformamide, N-methylpyrrolidone, dimethyl sulfoxide, 2-methoxyethanol, 2-ethoxyethanol, 2-dimethoxyethanol, 2-isopropoxyethanol, 2-butoxyethanol, 2-isopentyloxyethanol, 2-hexyloxyethanol, 2-phenoxyethanol, 2-benzyloxyethanol, 1-methoxy-2-propanol, 1-ethoxy-2-propanol, diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether, dipropylene glycol monoethyl ether, triethylene glycol monomethyl ether, tripropylene glycol monomethyl ether, polyethylene glycol, and polypropylene glycol.

Patent Claim 5 22. (New) The dehalogenation treatment method of a halogen-containing flame-retardant resin composition as set forth claim 20, wherein the dehalogenation material is at least one substance selected from the group consisting of sodium hypophosphite, sodium thiosulfate, ascorbic acid, hydrazine, dimide, formic acid, aldehydes, saccharides, hydrogen sulfide, lithium, calcium, magnesium, zinc, iron, titanium, aluminum lithium hydride, lithium hydride, hydrogenated diisobutylaluminum, alcoholic potassium, ~~a~~-metal alkoxides, amines, and potassium iodide.

Patent Claim 10 23. (New) The dehalogenation treatment method of a halogen-containing flame-retardant resin composition as set forth in claim 21, wherein the dehalogenation material is at least one substance selected from the group consisting of sodium hypophosphite, sodium thiosulfate, ascorbic acid, hydrazine, dimide, formic acid, aldehydes, saccharides, hydrogen sulfide, lithium, calcium, magnesium, zinc, iron, titanium, aluminum lithium hydride, lithium hydride, hydrogenated diisobutylaluminum, alcoholic potassium, metal alkoxides, ~~a~~-amines, and potassium iodide.

Patent Claim 14 24. (New) The dehalogenation treatment method of a halogen-containing flame-retardant resin composition as set forth in any one of claims 4 to 6, and 21 wherein the resin is polystyrene.

Application No.: 09/898,338
Amendment Dated: January 8, 2004
Reply to Office Action of: October 10, 2003

MTS-3268US

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Patent Claim 13 25. (New) The dehalogenation treatment method of a halogen-containing flame-retardant resin composition as set forth in claim 6, wherein the step of bringing the halogen-containing flame-retardant resin composition into contact with the material mixture containing the dehalogenation material and the dehalogenation promoting material is carried out at 200°C or higher.